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PEACE OFFER TO FRANCE
IN 1915.[FROM "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" PARIS
CORRESPONDENT.]

More evidence of the amazing intrigues towards the end of 1915 engineered by Germany through Munir Pasha, late Turkish Ambassador in Paris, is given by M. Mouthon in the *Journal*. M. Mouthon himself was the representative of the *Journal* in Geneva who saw Munir Pasha. M. Mouthon reported from Geneva on November 16th, 1915, and his report has since then been in possession of the French Government. He now quotes passages contained in this report of statements made to him by Munir Pasha. These embody a definite offer of a separate peace to France so far back as 1915. This is the offer in Munir Pasha's own words:

"France would retain her rank as a Great Power in the new European equilibrium. Germany's pretensions to France should not be vanquished, but should be Germany's collaborator." M. Mouthon pointed out that there was the Pact of London. Did Germany look upon that as another scrap of paper? Germany may think so, said Munir, but does not say so. Germany merely points out that France signed the Pact of London at the moment of the German invasion, and therefore was not a free agent. Germany's attitude is that she will be a new force of arms to restore to France Dunkirk, Calais, and Bouen, which without her, France will never recover. Germany adds that France need have no scruples because *fourparlers* are really being carried on by the Tsar, and Russia might very well be the first to sign a separate peace if France persisted in sacrificing her last man to ensure British world supremacy.

"It is not my business," said M. Mouthon, "to speak to England, whom all France admires, because, while she might by selfish neutrality have secured the same benefits, she preferred to go to war for justice sake."

"What," asked M. Mouthon, "did Germany offer to France?"

Munir replied in substance that Germany would immediately evacuate the French occupied territory, and claim no indemnity. Germany would not give up Alsace-Lorraine, although some measure of autonomy might be granted, but Germany, as a collaborator to France, would grant to France French Belgium, while Flemish Belgium would become a Federal German State.

"That would be then," said M. Mouthon, "the price of our treachery."

Munir Pasha afterwards confirmed this conversation to M. Mouthon by letter, in which he said: "My impression is that Germany's peace terms would consist of the grant to France of a portion of Belgium, and perhaps, certain advantages accorded to Alsace-Lorraine, which would pacify and heal French wounds and regrets. In exchange Germany and Austria would demand French friendship, her assistance for the common settlement of international difficulties in future, and a free hand for finishing the present war in their common interest if the other belligerents persisted in continuing the struggle."

Another extraordinary character in this wild imbric is Mademoiselle Madeleine Roux, alias De Beauregard, who herself states that she was still in the mistress of Prince Hohenzollern-Oehringen, whom she appears to visit periodically in Switzerland. She stated in September, 1915, her evidence being now published for the first time, that she was asked to approach Prince Hohenzollern with regard to the purchase by Germany of an important French newspaper.

WEEK OF PRAYER

Daily meetings are being held in connection with the Week of Prayer at the Helena May Institute, and it has been found necessary to re-arrange the speakers. The meeting yesterday was conducted by Major A. T. Walmsley, the subject being "Thanksgiving and Confession." To-day (Tuesday) it will be conducted by the Bishop of Victoria, subject, "The Church Universal." On Wednesday by Lieut. Sylvester Lee, subject, "Nations and their Rulers." On Thursday by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, subject, "Missions in Non-Christian lands." On Friday by the Rev. H. Anderson, subject, "Families, Schools, Colleges and the young." All the above meetings will be held at 8.30 p.m. On Saturday the meeting will be at 4 p.m., and will be conducted by the Rev. T. W. Pearce, subject, "Home Missions and the Jews."

OUR LACK OF IMAGINATION

Sir A. Geddes, Minister for National Service, addressed a combined meeting of the Conservative and Liberal Clubs at Basingsgate said:—There are one or two bad spots, but on the whole the war is going very well for us. That does not mean that we are at the end of it. The Central Powers still have a considerable reserve, but it is small in comparison with what it was three years ago. Our reserves, including of course those of America, are incomparably greater than the reserves of the enemy. Therefore the reason for fear that we cannot win this war successfully so long as we continue that a big effort is required to do it in a reasonable time. Everywhere, said Sir Auckland, I find goodwill and determination to see the war through. No where do we find any real weakness in the intention to win. There are here and there cranks, but we need not bother about them. The determination to win is just as strong as ever. Our weakness is that we are not an imaginative people and we do not realise what the effort means in small things. It may seem absurd to mention it, but what we have to do now is to wear old clothes; that means labour is saved.

EWO COTTON S & W. CO.
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The twenty-second ordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., was held at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Shanghai, on December 29th.

Mr. J. Johnstone, the chairman, said: I am pleased to say the year's working shows a record as regards profit, and all our departments have contributed to it. We were in a position to supply a demand created by the war with several of our specialities, but, at the same time, I wish it to be clearly understood that the major portion of our profit has come from the "spindle point"—it has been a spinners' year, entirely different to the preceding one, when we lost money with our spinning, but had an advantage with our looms. There have been several factors contributing to this result. We had a healthy demand for our yarns throughout the year and less competition from Japan and India as the mills in those countries were trying to make good what Lancashire failed to supply, consequently we had good margins of profit and yarn prices followed the upward trend of cotton due to short supplies. Our mills also benefited considerably through gambling in Japanese yarn in Osaka, which accounted for record prices in cotton and yarn on this market in August and resulted in margins of profit which we may never see again. We took advantage of market conditions and worked our No. 2 mill night and day during the greater part of the year, as well as the No. 1 mill—our weaving working day time only.

The profit for the twelve months ending October 31st was Tls. 840,387.35, which, with the amount brought forward from last year, leaves available for distribution Tls. 854,312.57.

It is proposed to pay a dividend of Tls. 20 per share on the Ordinary Shares, and it may interest you to know that inclusive of this year's dividend Tls. 90 per share have been paid during the last seven years.

From the report, it will be seen that it is proposed to write off plant and machinery Tls. 50,000 and building Tls. 30,000. These amounts exceed last year's appropriation by Tls. 20,000 and are called for by the recent additions and to the fact that we have been working our No. 3 mill and the waste spinning and waste weaving mill night and day during the year. The special repairs and renewals fund of Tls. 50,000 has been created to meet the cost of extensive renewals in our No. 1 mill when we are able to obtain supplies from England to bring our machinery up to date. If you approve of the proposed appropriations, the Tls. 125,000 for equalization of dividends will bring that fund to Tls. 100,000, which was the figure it was originally decided to maintain.

By the addition of Tls. 150,000, the reserve fund will then stand at Tls. 500,000.

Our working costs during the year have been high, and we can expect no relief in this respect in the near future, but our coal contract alone next year is double what it was last year. The expenditure in interest was Tls. 66,877.62; this was due to the large stocks of cotton which we were compelled to carry to safeguard the working of our mills, also to the extensions which have been carried out without calling up fresh capital.

As regards future prospects, at the moment it is difficult to form an opinion from a statistical standpoint, they were never better. The markets throughout China are depleted of stocks, the Chinese farmers have done exceedingly well and should be in a position to make purchases, and with the diminishing supplies from other countries, prices for our products should show a fair margin of profit.

The disturbing feature in the situation is the continued strife between the political parties in the North and South, and we look forward to the time when these factions will settle down to an honest working policy which will benefit China and the people of this vast Empire. You will probably have noticed the International Commission for the Revision of the Chinese Import Tariff is to meet in Shanghai on January 5th. I trust the Chinese and the other representatives on that Commission who wish to see China become a strong country will oppose any tendency there may be to jeopardize the industries of China to benefit those of other countries.

I would like to suggest the abolition of import duties on raw material, also the coast trade duties from one port in China to another, but whatever may be done to augment revenue by increasing import duties, I trust the cotton mills will be allowed to remain as at present as far as the paying of excise is concerned. There are too few industries in China; if there were more work and wages for the people there would be less unrest. To attract outside capital, security and protection must be given and in considering the new Tariff this matter should appeal to the Commissioners.

We have not made much headway with the prevention of watering of cotton and other adulteration. Since I last addressed you, two Chinese officials, together with a foreign expert, visited Shanghai and had a demonstration of what the cotton mills have to contend with in this respect. So far, I have not heard anything resulting from their visit, but hope that something may be done to make it a penal offence to water cotton or adulterate it in other ways.

The report was adopted and passed, and a dividend of Tls. 20 per ordinary share was declared.

A payment of a bonus of Tls. 20,000 was voted to the staffs of the mills. A donation of Tls. 25,000 was made to each of the British Red Cross and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Widows and Orphans Fund.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, December 28th.

THE PRESIDENT AND PEACE.

The President is apparently still working for peace. His long delayed peace declaration was issued, appropriately enough, on Christmas Day. As it is a colourless document it is easy to understand that it met with little or no objection from the Cabinet. It contains the characteristic pious platitudes, "moved by the sufferings of the people," "the consequences of widespread famine," "the loss of life among the soldiers," "the difficulty of protecting foreign lives and property," etc. Perhaps his strongest utterance is that in which he declares that China, having pledged itself to concerted action with the Allies, the time has arrived when excuses for civil warfare should be treated as unpardonable. He goes on to refer to Luk Wing-ting, Tang Chi-yao and Tan Hao-ming having expressed their readiness to submit to the Government, which "manifestation of Heaven's abhorrence of continual disorder should," he says, "be taken advantage of to adjust our differences, and the provinces should join the Central Government in announcing their readiness to make mutual concession for the sake of restoring order." Then follows a warning to the military commanders to see that no misunderstanding arises out of the cessation of hostilities. His Excellency concludes by suggesting that both sides should let bygones be bygones, and that suggestions for changes should be made frankly and openly in order that they may be carried out effectively. All the same, it is doubtful if any tangible result will be produced by this laying down of arms and the seasonable talk of peace, which, after all, means so little these days.

Meanwhile the railways, in the north especially, suffer by reason of their utilization for the transportation and housing of troops ostensibly intended for operations against the South. Cars are not available for the ordinary carrying trade, and cultivators and merchants have to see their businesses practically ruined for lack of transportation. This shortage of trucks is resulting in a coal famine in the north, and Peking and Tientsin householders have to pay increased prices for coal, though, happily, these are nothing compared to the fancy prices prevailing in Shanghai. The opinion is generally entertained among onlookers that the Northern Tientsins are not really bent on war but hope by a big military demonstration to induce the Southern rebels to lay down their arms. In the circumstances it will not be surprising if the South call their bluff, and some little fighting should actually take place. Of fierce and sanguinary conflicts such as take place daily in Europe there will not be the slightest suggestion—a fact which induces many people to question the wisdom of asking the Chinese Government to send a division of Chinese troops to France.

THE CONSTITUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

The amended Constitution of the new Parliament to be laid before the National Council provides for two Houses. The Senate is to be composed of members elected by electoral colleges of learned representatives, vested interests, orders of merit, Manchurian, Mongolian and Mohammedan princes and noblemen, of the college of Lama and Tangut officials of Tibet, of Chinese overseas, and of high executive and judicial officials; while the House of Representatives is to consist of 200 members elected by the different provinces and administrative areas. The term of office of members of both Houses will be three years.

PLAGUE IN THE NORTH.

The plague visitation of 1910 in North Manchuria is recalled by reports of the outbreak of pneumonic plague on the borders of Shansi and Mongolia along the Yellow River. Scandinavian missionaries have telegraphed to the capital reporting the outbreak and describing the symptoms, which leave no doubt that the dread disease has visited that region. As usual, the people are fleeing from the plague spots and carrying the infection with them. So far as can be ascertained, no help has yet been sent from Peking, and one wonders how the Government will explain this inaction and disregard of the people's interests.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SIR JOHN SIMON'S POSITION
IN THE ARMY.

In the House of Commons recently, Mr. Hogge asked what position Sir J. Simon had been given in the Army.

Mr. MacPherson replied: the position given to Sir J. Simon was that of Staff captain in the Flying Corps, with the temporary rank of major. The rank was given where necessary to enable an officer to carry out his duties properly.

Mr. Hogge: What are the duties, and how is it possible for a member of this House to step right into Staff rank, when there are many of us who have tried to bring forward the names of men who have been fighting for us and who cannot secure promotion?

Major Hunt: Has Sir J. Simon ever done any Army service before?

Mr. MacPherson: I do not know, but I think the Army would have been ill-advised to refuse the services and conspicuous ability of a member of this House who is prepared to offer them in a self-denying and self-sacrificing spirit. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hogge: What are the duties? Mr. MacPherson: I do not know exactly. He is not attached to the Staff in any fighting capacity, but attached to the Staff where his conspicuous ability will be of enormous value to the State, especially on its technical side.

Mr. G. Faber: Considering that Mr. Raymond Asquith, with his well-known capacity, died in the trenches, it is suggested that Sir J. Simon should occupy a position of this kind to start with.

Commander Wedgwood: Is not Sir J. Simon, in taking this position in France, sacrificing £25,000 a year?

Mr. MacPherson: That is absolutely true, and the other fact that must be remembered is that he is over military age. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hogge: Have not a great many other young boys sacrificed everything they have to join?

Mr. Stanton: Is the right hon. gentleman not setting a very good example to some other people here who ought to be doing the same? (Cheers.)

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENSEN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

GENERAL.

(1)—The whole of No. 3 Company, Ambulance Platoon, and Buglers and Drummers are ordered to parade at Central Station at 4.30 p.m. sharp on Tuesday, January 8th, to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Un Kam Wa.

This funeral is compulsory. Uniform, helmets and rifles. The parade of this unit on Wednesday, January 9th, is hereby cancelled.

(2)—As many Chief and Staff Inspectors and Inspectors and Sergeants of other units as can conveniently attend are requested to parade at the same time and place. Inspectors will wear Bats and Swords. (By Order.)

DISCIPLINARY BOARD. The sitting of the Disciplinary Board ordered for Tuesday, January 8th, is postponed to Thursday, January 10th, at 6.30 p.m. Discipline Officers concerned will warn defaulters and witnesses accordingly.

PARADES, CENTRAL, 5.30 p.m. Tuesday, January 8th.—No. 2 Platoon. Also, No. 2 Section (at Water Police Station).

Wednesday, January 9th.—The Parade of No. 3 Company and Ambulance is cancelled. Thursday, January 10th.—No. 1 Section. Friday, January 11th.—Nos. 2 and 3 Platoons.

By Order.

T. F. HOUER.

A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

7th January, 1918.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

GUARD OF HONOUR.

The Corps will provide a Guard of Honour to receive H.E. the Governor at the University on Wednesday, the 9th instant.

Fall in at Queen's College at 3.45 p.m. Dress, helmets, bats, shorts, puttees. (By Order.) E. HALLS.

District, Supt. in Charge of District, Hongkong, January 7th, 1918.

THE BUDGET.

The local Press to-day publish a budget for the current month which shows receipts amounting to some five and a half million dollars and expenditure to nearly seven million dollars, of which \$1,700,000 is for metropolitan military expenditure and \$2,000,000 for extraordinary military expenditure. This affords a striking commentary on the costliness of China's useless army.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Christmas was observed as generally as during preceding years, even the Chinese in large numbers recognising the day as a holiday. There were many parties, and the Hotel des Wagons Lits had a large number of guests to their Christmas Eve dinner and dance. Mr. Hitchcock, the general manager of the Siam Siam Company, entertained many friends to a *dejeuner* in the Wagons Lits on Christmas Day. The weather was bitterly cold and invited excursions out of doors with terror. Many coolies died during the night from exposure, and in consequence there will be inquiries into the conduct of caretakers of several shelters.

A distinguished French soldier in the person of General Michard is visiting Peking. He was received by the President on Wednesday, and the following day was entertained by the Premier and the Watchdog.

The Peking Paper Hunt has resumed its Sunday afternoon programmes.

THE WAR.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

MODIFICATION OF GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

BRITISH EMPIRE'S WAR AIMS.

FAVOURABLE PRESS OPINION.

TURKEY'S PEACE TERMS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

AVIATION.

LONDON, January 7th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation:—Despite the weather yesterday we dropped half-a-ton of explosives and fired 6,000 machine-gun rounds on troops and other targets.

We dropped half-a-ton of explosives last night on Ramenieschin aerodrome, obtaining direct hits, also on stations and billets.

We dropped one-ton of bombs on Conflans station and sidings, causing a large explosion and a fire.

We dropped half-a-ton of explosives on Courcelles station.

EARLIER CABLES.

SAP RECAPTURED.

LONDON, January 6th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy made a strong local attack against our positions on the Hindenburg Line.

Eastward of Bullecourt a small party occupied a sap before the front trench. The enemy was repulsed on the remainder of the front before reaching our positions.

Hostile artillery was active north-eastward of Ypres.

Our aeroplanes on Friday dropped 250 bombs on Denain, Lodez, Menin, and Roulers railway stations.

The air fighting was mostly confined to the northern portion of the front, where we brought down eight and drove down two machines. Five of ours are missing.

We bombed last night factories, railway communications and other targets of military importance at Maizières-les-Metz. All our machines returned.

LATER.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We recaptured the sap eastward of Bullecourt which the enemy occupied yesterday morning.

LATER.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says there is nothing special to report.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, January 6th.

A wireless German official report states:—We penetrated the lines westward of Besonvaux and captured numerous prisoners.

ITALIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FIELD STRENGTH.

PARIS, January 6th.

Le Matin publishes an interview with the Italian Finance Minister, in which the latter states that 4,320,000 Italians, allowing for the reduction through losses, are still in the field.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARAB RAIDS IN PALESTINE

LONDON, January 6th.

The War Office announces:—The Arabs of Hedjaz successfully raided the railway southward of Maana, and also captured the garrison of an important post further south.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN TROOPS DESERTING.

LONDON, January 6th.

A Russian wireless report states:—German deserters state that in consequence of the drafting of all soldiers under 35 for the Western Front in contravention of the Armistice, desertions are most numerous.

Twenty-five thousand troops east of Kovno revolted and entrenched with their rifles and machine-guns.

The authorities are powerless and are trying to cut off food supplies.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

RUSSIAN PEACE DELEGATION

PETROGRAD, January 6th.

M. Trotsky starts for Brest-Litovsk tonight. He will be accompanied by the Russian Peace Delegation.

GERMAN REICHSTAG SOCIALISTS CONFERENCE.

AMSTERDAM, January 7th.

The German Reichstag Socialists met in Berlin yesterday and discussed the difficulties connected with the peace negotiations.

It is expected that the conference will urgently request the German Government to notify the Russian Government that the former returns to the original peace proposals of no annexations and no indemnities, as nobody in Russia will accept the present terms.

Vorwarts says that to-day's meeting was the most important held since August, 1914.

The Rheinische Westfälische Gazette, Krupp's organ, hears from Berlin that the peace negotiations may be renewed in a neutral capital. Copenhagen, Christiania and The Hague are mentioned.

This indicates considerable modification of the German Government's attitude.

EARLIER CABLES.

NEGOTIATIONS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

ZURICH, January 6th.

After a Crown Council at Berlin, at which General Hindenburg and General Ludendorff were present, it was officially announced that the Central Powers had temporarily suspended the negotiations with Russia, owing to the Russian Government's request for the transfer of the negotiations to Stockholm.

THE TURKISH PEACE TERMS.

PETROGRAD, January 6th.

The Turkish peace terms include the restoration of the ante-bellum frontiers, the withdrawal of Russian troops there, from, except guards not exceeding a division per 150 kilometres, the demobilisation of the Russian forces, the demobilisation of the Black Sea Fleet, the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Persia, and the annulment of treaties defining spheres of influence in Persia.

Meanwhile Turkey is to remain armed to the teeth in order to resist the Allies.

BRITISH EMPIRE'S WAR AIMS.

OUTLINED BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE. RESTORATION OF ARABIA, ARMENIA AND MESOPOTAMIA IMPOSSIBLE.

LONDON, January 6th.

The following is the concluding portion of Mr. Lloyd George's speech:—

While we do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish Empire in the homelands of the Turkish race, with its capital at Constantinople, nor the passage between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea being internationalised and neutralised, Arabia, Armenia, and Mesopotamia are, in our judgment, entitled to recognition of their separate national conditions. The exact form of such recognition in each particular case need not here be discussed, beyond stating that it will be impossible to restore these territories to their former sovereignty.

SELF-DETERMINATION OF GERMAN COLONIES.

Regarding the German colonies, I have repeatedly declared that they are held at the disposal of the Conference whose decision must have primary regard to the wishes and interests of the native inhabitants.

None of those territories are inhabited by Europeans, therefore, the governing consideration in all these cases must be that the inhabitants should be placed under the control of an administration acceptable to themselves, one of whose main purposes will be to prevent their exploitation for the benefit of European capitalists or governments. The natives live in their various tribal organisations under chiefs and councils who are competent to consult and speak for their tribes and members, and thus to represent their wishes and interests regarding their disposal. The general principle of national self-determination, therefore, is as applicable in their cases as in those of the occupied European territories. The German declaration that natives of the German colonies have shown their attachment and resolve under all circumstances to remain with Germany is applicable not to German colonies generally, but only to one of them, namely, German East-Africa, and in that case the German authorities secured the attachment, not of the native population as a whole, which is and remains profoundly anti-German, but only of the small warlike classes from whom their askaris or soldiers were selected. These they attached to themselves by conferring on them a highly privileged position as against the bulk of the native population, which enabled the askaris to assume a lordly and oppressive superiority over the rest of the natives. By this and other means they secured the attachment of a very small and insignificant minority, whose interests are directly opposed to the rest of the population, and for whom they have no right to speak.

The German treatment of the native populations in their colonies has been such as amply justified their fear of submitting the future of those colonies to the wishes of the natives themselves. PEACE CONFERENCE MUST NOT FORGET OUR SEAMEN.

Finally, there must be reparation for the injuries done and for the violation of international law. The peace conference must not forget our seamen, the services they have rendered and the outrages they have suffered for the common cause of freedom.

THE CENTRAL POWERS' PEACE PROPOSALS.

Mr. Lloyd George regarded it especially regrettable that the recently reported proposals of the Central Powers did not contain a reference to permanent peace after the war. It is desirable, indeed, it is essential, that the post-war settlement should not contain the seed of a future war. But that is not enough. However wisely and well we make territorial and other arrangements, there still remain many subjects for international controversy. The economic con-

ditions after the war will be difficult in the highest degree. Owing to the diversion of human effort to the war, there must follow a world shortage of raw materials, which will increase the longer the war lasts. It is inevitable that the countries controlling raw materials will desire to keep themselves and their friends first. Moreover, whatever settlement is made, it will be suitable only to the circumstances under which it is made, and as circumstances change, changes in the settlement will be necessary. So long as the possibility of dispute between nations continues, in other words, so long as men and women are dominated by passion and ambition, and war is the only means of settling a dispute, all nations must live under the burden not only of having to engage in war time after time, but of being compelled to prepare for its possible outbreak. The crushing weight of modern armaments, the increasing evil of compulsory military service, the vast waste of wealth and the effort involved in war-like preparation—these are the blots on our civilisation, of which every thinking individual must be ashamed.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE'S TERMS.

For these and similar reasons we are confident that a great attempt must be made to establish, by some international organisation, an alternative to war as a means of settling international disputes. After all, war is a relic of barbarism, and just as the law succeeded violence in individual disputes, so we believe it is destined ultimately to replace war in the settlement of controversies between nations.

If, then, we are asked what we are fighting for, we reply, as we have often replied, for a just and lasting peace, and we believe that before peace can be hoped for three conditions must be fulfilled:—

Firstly, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established.

Secondly, territorial settlement must be secured based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed.

Lastly, we must seek by the creation of some international organisation to limit the burden of armaments and diminish the probability of war.

On these conditions the British Empire would welcome peace, and to secure these conditions its peoples are prepared to make even greater sacrifices than they have yet endured.

LATEST CABLES.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S SATISFACTION.

LONDON, January 6th.

Lord Lansdowne, interviewed, expressed his satisfaction that Mr. Lloyd George had affirmed in the most distinct terms the principle that Great Britain had never aimed at the destruction of Germany as a great Power, but rather at turning her aside from her hopes and schemes of military domination.

He agreed with the Prime Minister in believing that a just and lasting peace could only be based on the three conditions specified by the Prime Minister. The acceptance of these conditions by Germany would imply that the old spirit of military domination had been finally exorcised. Such acceptance would be in itself an admission of defeat.

FRENCH PREMIER'S CONGRATULATIONS.

PARIS, January 6th.

M. Clemenceau, in a message to Mr. Lloyd George, conveyed the heartiest congratulations of all Frenchmen on his admirable speech, in which the true facts were so happily assembled.

PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, January 7th.

The newspapers warmly receive Mr. Lloyd George's statement as a welcome, clear and final announcement of Great Britain's irrevocable minimum.

Labour leaders, like Mr. Thomas and Mr. Snowden, in addition to their approval as bringing peace wonderfully nearer and clearing up misunderstanding, they believe that hardly any points are not capable of being settled at the Conference.

The Daily Telegraph says the speech is at once a challenge and invitation, which must be answered or the nations will draw an irresistible conclusion. Herr Hertling and Count Cernin do not speak but, because they dare not disclose their real intentions.

The paper says that no passage will excite a greater answer in Germany than the self-determination applicable to the lost colonies, for few tribal assemblies, whether in Africa or Australia, betray any desire to return beneath the sway of the German taskmaster.

The Morning Post says that we shall not achieve peace through weakness. Without reparation to France and Belgium there can be no thoughts of peace. Germany will never abate her lust and her distrust of the British Empire until she is defeated.

HONGKONG'S GIFT TO HALIFAX RELIEF FUND.

CANADA'S APPRECIATION.

LONDON, January 7th.

The High Commissioner for Canada has received from the Crown Agents for the Colonies Hongkong's contribution of £10,000 to the Halifax Relief Fund.

The High Commissioner, on behalf of the Government of Canada, expressed the warmest appreciation of the action of the Hongkong Government, of which he notified Sir R. Borden by cable.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, January 7th.

Silver is quoted 44½d. per ounce. There is a scarcity of offerings and the market is steady.

EARLIER CABLES.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

LONDON, January 6th.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu's report states:—The market is firm but quiet. The New York market continues very firm. Although there are no fresh announcements regarding the Government's action negotiations are necessarily difficult for the United States. Although she can fix the price of silver, she can hardly compel the mines to work low-grade ores unless the higher cost of living is to be considered. On the other hand, the Mexican output is improving, and its return to anything like the output of six years ago, namely, 75,000,000 ounces, would so increase the world's supplies that the fixing of an unnecessarily high purchase price by the Allies ought to be guarded against.

Shanghai exchange has slightly eased, but the tone of the market is good.

FRANCE RECOGNISES FINNISH REPUBLIC.

PARIS, January 6th.

Le Temps announces that France has recognised the independence of the Finnish Republic.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S NEW PREMIER.

St. John's (Newfoundland), Jan. 6th.

A new Cabinet has been formed, with Mr. F. W. Lloyd, formerly leader of the Opposition, as Premier.

ENGLISH CHIVALRY.

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Minister of Education, told the following story in the course of a recent speech:—I have said we are fighting to defend a great civilisation. A month before the war broke out there was a German student in Oxford, who attended a picture-palace. The place was crowded with young Englishmen, members of the University. Suddenly the Kaiser appeared on the film, and a young Englishman who was sitting behind the German made an insulting observation, whereupon the young German turned round and boxed the Englishman's ears. Upon that the whole theatre burst out into applause. The young German had been unfairly treated, that his Kaiser had been abused in his presence, in rather an ungentlemanly manner. The German came to a friend of mine—his old tutor afterwards, and said: 'You are a wonderful people.' He told the story, and added, 'Such chivalry as that would have been quite incomprehensible in my country.' (Cheers.) That is really our civilisation. That little story gives you the whole of our civilisation. That chivalry is quite apparent in the private soldier and in the officer. It is apparent through the whole of English society, and I feel that so long as that spirit remains amongst us we can hold our heads high amongst the nations of the earth.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HOOI SAN PO."]

PREMIER RESIGNS.

PRESIDENT SAYS HE WILL FOLLOW SUIT.

PEKING, January 7th.

The Government ordered Tao-kun to send an army to Hupah, but Tao-kun demanded that a declaration of war should first be issued.

Li Ching-cheng, Governor of Kwangsi, has wired to Peking urging mediation, and offering his services.

Wang Shi-cheng visited the President and handed in his resignation of the Premiership, recommending Tien Wan-lich on his successor. The President said he would retire and would send a delegate to Tientsin to meet Li Yuan-hung.

Tang Chi-yao has wired to the President asking the conditions of the peace.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINESE TROOPS FOR EUROPE.

PEKING, January 6th.

A Sino-French Commission is about to consider the question of Chinese troops proceeding to Europe.

Tsuan Chi-yui, Director-General of the War Bureau, has requested the Government to allocate the Boxer Indemnity funds for this purpose.

MAD RED TAPE.

A Daily Express Correspondent writes from A Western Port:—

Have the Sugar Commissioners heard that their regulations have caused one thousand pounds of sugar to be thrown overboard from a certain ship? Do they know that their regulations have prevented thousands of pounds of sugar from entering this country in small quantities? The most glaring case of wastage was that which occurred in an armed transport. A large number of men had brought sugar home with them as presents for their families. They found that they could not land it. They were not going back with the ship, and they saw red. Each and every one of them hurled his bag of sugar overboard, and so one thousand pounds of a most necessary and rare foodstuff was wasted.

The facts are these. A certain number of ships trade between the West Indies and British ports. They are few in these times, and for as their cargo space is concerned they are limited to certain definite commodities. The officers and men of these ships, however, who mostly live on the west coast, have the opportunity of bringing sugar home with them—perhaps a bag of 20lb. or a bag of 100lb.—that they pick up in Jamaica or elsewhere.

When the ship arrives at a British port the Customs officer goes on board the usual way and asks if anybody has anything to declare. The first officer admits that he has a bag of sugar and that he wants to pay the duty on it.

"Have you a licence?" says the Customs man.

"No," says the first officer.

"Then your sugar must go back to Jamaica. You can't land it," says the Customs officer.

It is not his fault. The regulation is that no sugar may be landed without a licence. The effect of this is threefold. Either the would-be importer of a small sack of sugar for his family is a law-abiding citizen and takes the sugar back again whence it came, or he is a man of quick temper who hurries the officer, or he is an astute rascal who smuggles it ashore without paying any duty.

I am dealing with facts, not with hearsay. I have seen correspondence to-day on the subject of these small quantities of sugar that makes the blood of the plain common-sense citizen boil.

A man who worked in a certain ship brought home with him a small bag of sugar. He could not land it, said the Customs officer, so he wrote off postage for a licence. In reply he received a postcard saying that the matter should have attention, but long before the Commissioners could be bothered about it, his ship had sailed again and had taken that small bag of sugar back to the West Indies.

This sort of thing has been happening every week for months at British ports. One hesitates to estimate how many thousands of pounds of sugar have been lost to the community. Who has benefited by the wastage? No one individually. Sugar prices are officially fixed, and the large importers stand to lose nothing. The Customs receipts have been lower than they need have been, and many women have had to stand in queues for sugar for hours in which they could have gone about useful work.

"CANNING THE KAISER."

Mr. Winston Churchill, the American novelist, speaking at a luncheon given in his honour by the American Club at the Savoy Hotel, said that since the war had started Germany had made many mistakes, but the two greatest were that she thought first that Great Britain would not enter the struggle, and then that America would not fight. (Cheers.) Germany had believed that democracy was degeneracy. In America one-tenth of the population owned all the wealth; this they intended to correct before the war was over if possible. Americans hoped to put all their wealth into "canning the Kaiser." The Allies had already bottled him, and it was now their time to complete the canning process. (Laughter.) America was ready to shed her last drop of blood rather than see the British Empire go under. (Cheers.)

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HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at Haiphong when convenient.

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"PEACE BY UNDERSTANDING"

AN AMAZING GERMAN CONFESSION

The obvious results of the German Socialist Congress at Wurtzburg last week (says *The Times* of October 28th) are an accentuation of the cleavage between the Majority and Minority, and a distinct movement of the Majority towards the Right in German politics. Theoretically, the Majority professes to be ready for peace with the Minority, but the peace offer is of the same quality as the "peace offer" of Germany to the Allies. A motion that the Socialist Majority should refuse to vote war credits was rejected by an overwhelming majority, the speeches on the war and on peace were of the well-known "Schubert" kind, and the feeling of the Congress was evidently in favour of co-operation with non-Socialist parties and even of the abandonment of such traditional principles as uncompromising opposition to indirect taxation.

These facts are made quite plain by practically the whole German Press, and need not be laboured. Owing to the absence of the whole Minority opposition came only from a few speakers, whose allegations are doubtful, and there are few points of interest in the voluminous speeches. The veteran Berlin Socialist, Herr Richard Fischer, in a powerful appeal for unity, said that he was very pessimistic about the outlook, and warned the Congress that the Socialist Majority is failing to hold the German working classes, and that "the great and proud Social Democracy, which has often expected nothing but victory, now affords a picture of dissension and division." He predicted that the German workmen "will not return to their homes" until they have suffered "heavy defeats as the results of their divisions."

Herr David, a leading Government Socialist, made the delightful remark that "Belgium must be made into a weapon for the English peace movement." Herr Merfeld, of Cologne, one of the few "wobblers" at the Congress, said:—

"We do not acquit Germany of all blame. Professor Haller was right when he said that the English policy of humbling Germany is in its blame for the war, but that the blame for the policy of humbling Germany in must be borne by the *Wirtschaft* of Prussia below."

After the Congress had decided in favour of voting war credits, the following eloquent statement was made by Herr Weissmann, of Freiburg:—

"We in bombed Freiburg, thank the Party for voting war credits. We live in fear of every clear night and every spell of fine weather. For them the enemy airmen come over us, and the German guns are our only protection. The rich people have all left Freiburg. The workmen cannot go. So continue to help the theatre of war; for them the war is assuredly a pure war of defence."

"PROTESTING" PEACE PROPHETS:

More interesting, however, than all the speeches at Wurtzburg is an article contributed by the Reichstag Deputy, Dr. Paul Lenz, to *Die Glocke*, the weekly organ of the Socialist Majority. Dr. Lenz begins by complaining that in one night a frost has fallen upon the "flowery dreams of our peace prophets." The frost was the speech delivered in Leeds by "the English barrister, Aquith," Herr Lenz exclaims:—

"These people do not want any peace by understanding; they want the smashing of Germany, and with this end in view, declarations as to Germany's readiness for peace do not suit their book at all."

But Lenz consoles himself with the thought that such declarations have their effect. He says:—

"These declarations act, no less than our submarine war, as gradually weakening agencies upon the war-like temper of the peoples, and they prepare people's minds for the 'understanding' which England cannot ultimately avoid."

HOW GERMAN WARREN THE WAR:

Herr Lenz then explains quite openly that "peace by understanding" must inevitably constitute the victory of Germany. He is a valuable witness. A Socialist, who before the war was an extreme Socialist, he is a strong supporter of the Reichstag "peace resolution." He applauds the Papal Note and Herr von Kuhlmann; he is all for the democratization of Germany; and he has words of stern rebuke for the Pan-German agitation. But he is good enough to explain these matters thus:—

"Just as Frederick the Great is counted the victor in the Seven Years' War because he succeeded in maintaining the status quo against vastly superior forces attacking to Silesia, so, in this case, the Central Powers will be counted the victors if they succeed in preventing any diminution in the extent of their former frontier, in keeping Alsace-Lorraine, the colonies, and Trent and Trieste, and refusing their enemies any indemnity. The consequences which such a 'peace' would have for English world-power we have often explained. It would be for Great Britain the greatest defeat in its history and the beginning of its ruin. It is just because people in England are well aware of that that they are resolute for the war and will hear nothing of a peace by understanding."

For that very reason, on the other hand, the Central Powers will and can press all the more persistently for such a 'peace.' Germany will have won the war if she does not lose it, but England will have lost the war if she does not win it."

A GERMAN HARVEST:

Lenz goes on to explain that the map, as this war leaves it, will be nothing final, and that only in the coming decades "will the process of economic and political disintegration which this war has produced in many countries show its effects." Only then will "the true time of harvest" come for Germany. The mistake of the Pan-Germans is not that they want too much, but that they "want everything at once." Herr Lenz presses his point home in the following amazing fashion:—

"Herr the Bible, saying applies: 'Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you.'"

(Continued at foot of next Column)

SIR E. CARSON ON WAR AIMS

THE ALLIES' DEMANDS.

Sir Edward Carson, speaking at Portsmouth, recently, said we had entered upon a phase of the war which no one could look at without grave anxiety. Our soldiers at the front, though they had only been constituted an Army since the commencement of the war, had not only held their own, but were vastly superior to the trained forces of the Prussian autocracy. The question we had to consider was were we going to prove superior in sticking-out power to the Germans and other enemies who were assisting her. "Let me state now," he continued, "a few general propositions in relation to peace. In the first place, let me make this perfectly clear, that with all the talk of peace, the Reichstag and all the flowing notes of peace from German emissaries everywhere, we have never had, up to this date, any offer of peace whatsoever. I want to make that clear for this reason, that it would be a crime for any Government, or any member of a Government, to allow this devastating war to continue for one moment longer than that in which we could conclude a real and enduring peace in the interests of our country and our people. Having said so much, let me lay down this as regards peace, I do not know whether the Germans will read my speech, but if they happen to knock up against it in any kind of way I wish them, at all events, to know this—we cannot, and we will not, make any peace without the concurrence and the assent of our own Dominions, who have come to help us in our great trouble. (Cheers.) Secondly, I say that deliberately, advisedly, and emphatically, we will enter into no negotiations for peace behind the backs of our Allies. (Renewed cheers.) We will carry out our treaties with them to the letter; we will have no betrayal. In this way we have pooled not merely our material and our men with our Allies, we have pooled our honour. Thirdly, we will make no peace which leaves behind the certainty of future war and the ever-present prospect of the world being again threatened. The German Chancellor has told us that international law does not exist, we must remember this declaration in making peace. (Cheers.) Sir Edward pointed to German atrocities on the high seas, and asked were such a people to be let back into the country of nations? (Cries of "No.")

"So long as Prussianism is preserved," he said, "there may be a paper peace, but there can be no real peace. Peace can only come through victory, and victory can only come through the dogged, united, and unflinching courage and endurance of our own people. (Cheers.) There must be no reason to the dead. There must be no breach of trust to our people who come after us. I say most solemnly that in my opinion, unless this war lays the foundation for the end of war, all our sacrifices will have been made in vain. Do not imagine that I am pessimistic as to the result. On the contrary, in the midst of this horrible devastation of piracy, murder, and chaos, I can see the dawn of the rising sun of success. (Cheers.) The whole civilised world is fast closing round Germany. I say the whole world, for I do not believe she has a friend. Do you think Austria wants to go on? I know that she does not, and I am not talking lightly. Do you think Turkey wants to go on? I know that she does not. Both Austria and Turkey have, unfortunately, become the mere vassals of Germany."

WEATHER REPORT.

January 7th, at 11.45.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased considerably over N. China, a slight overcast over F. China, Formosa and Annam; slight decreases have occurred over the H. Ippies.

Sea level-cyclone has increased considerably in intensity, and strong monsoon will prevail along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 0.00 inches, against an average of 0.18 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gay Road	N.E. winds, fresh to strong.
Formosa Channel	North winds, strong.
South Coast of China between the seas as Hongkong and Lamooka	No. 1.
Ion. Coast of China between the seas as Hongkong and Lamooka	No. 1.

shall be added unto you. First bring about the peace by understanding which secures Germany's political independence, territorial integrity, and economic freedom of development, and then Germany will have shown herself so strong that 'all these things' shall be added unto her."

Nor does Herr Lenz stop here. He denounces the Pan-Germans on the one hand, and the Socialist Minority on the other hand, because all interference with the unity between Government and Parliament, and with Herr von Kuhlmann, who has preached unity to the Reichstag Committee in "very happy, not to say fiery, words," is calculated to spoil the German plan. For it is obvious that "the longer one protracts the war the more the position is menaced of the great central people of Europe." On the other hand, Germany's enemies have an interest in continuing the war, "because a peace by understanding signifies for most of them collapse." And Herr Lenz adds:—

"Only think what a 'peace by understanding' means for France—what it means for Italy! For both countries it would mean utter ruin, and for the leading statesmen, it can easily end on a lamp-post. For Germany alone and her Allies it would be a triumph. It is not for nothing that in the States of Central Europe, and in them alone, people, Parliament, and Government are united in the aim of a peace by understanding."

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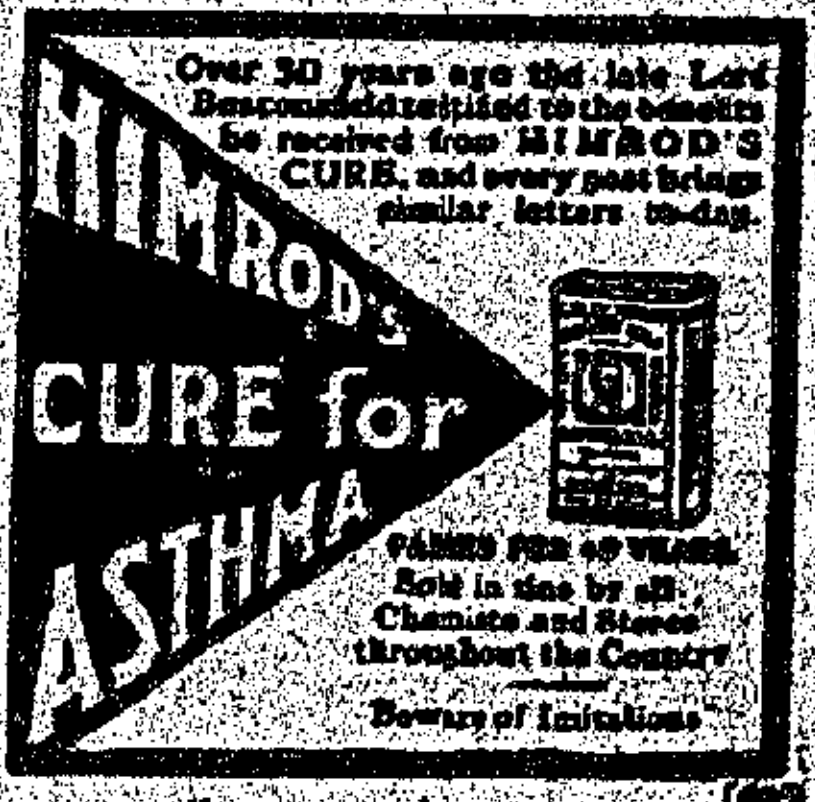
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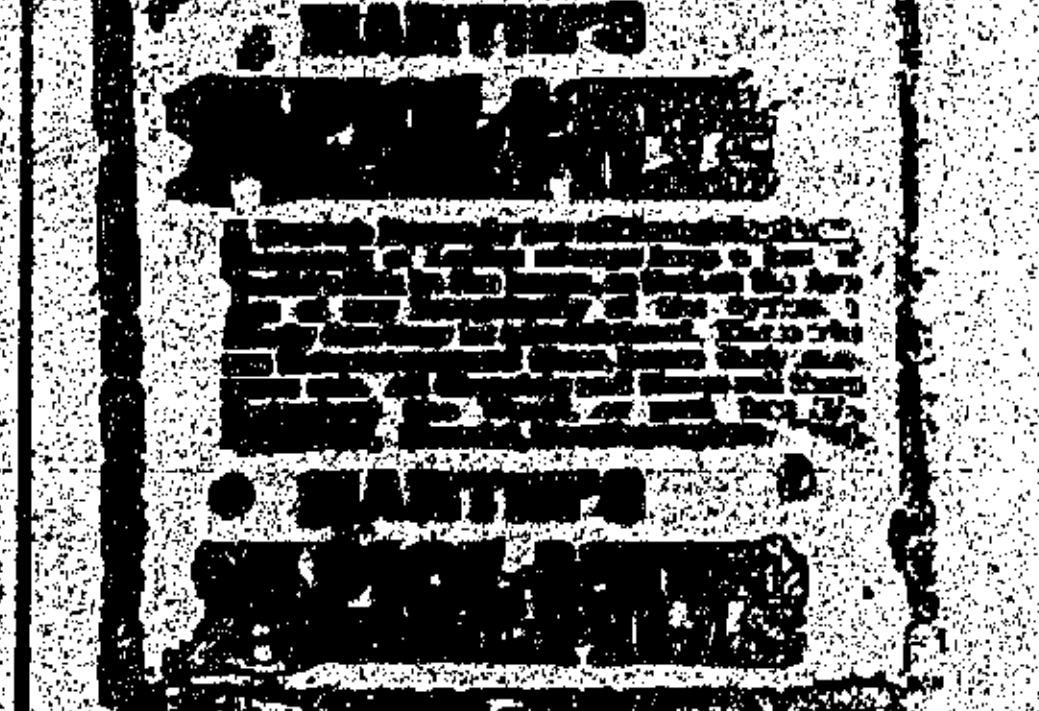
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HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
TRESPASSING

Inspector Gordon charged a Chinese with trespassing on Kowloon Godowns on Sunday.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$2, with the alternative of ten days' hard labour.

BIG OPIUM CASE

Two Chinese were charged with being in unlawful possession of 1,765 taels of prepared opium, valued at \$17,650, on board the s.s. *Takung*.

Mr. F. X. d'Almeida appeared for the defence.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Thursday.

BEGGING ALMS

An aged Chinese was charged with begging alms in Queen's Road.

Defendant admitted a previous conviction for a similar offence. He said that he left for Canton a few months ago in search of employment, but was unsuccessful and had returned. He denied begging on the present occasion and alleged that he was proceeding along *Praya East* when he was arrested by a *lukung*.

Mr. Dyer Ball said he was convinced that defendant had been begging alms and fined him \$10, with the alternative of a week's hard labour.

A BAD MEMORY

A Chinese employed in the Kowloon godowns was charged with stealing a quantity of firewood and wire from the godowns.

An Indian watchman said that while defendant was going out of the gates carrying a quantity of shavings in a basket, he was stopped and searched. The firewood and wire were found concealed underneath the shavings.

Defendant denied the theft. He stated that he was born in Hongkong forty years ago, and had never committed a theft all that while.

A previous conviction was, however, proved against him for unlawful possession, and Mr. J. R. Wood fined him \$10, in default, ten days' hard labour.

THE CONFIDENCE TRICK

A Chinese was charged with stealing \$4.50 from another Chinese.

The complainant stated that while he was walking along Wellington Street he noticed a crowd collected around two Chinese, who were playing chess on a verandah. As soon as defendant noticed him, he came up and asked him if he had change for \$5. Complainant replied in the negative, but added that he had a few dollars with him. Defendant asked him to lend the money, which would be returned when the game was over. Complainant complied and defendant immediately attempted to escape. He was, however, arrested and taken to the Police Station.

Defendant said he won the money from complainant at chess. Angry at his loss, complainant quarrelled with him and assaulted him.

Mr. Dyer Ball bound defendant over in the sum of \$50.

MAGISTRATE'S ADVICE TO MOTHER

A Chinese boy was charged with cutting the left wrist of a little Chinese boy, aged four years.

Inspector Macdonald said that the little boy and his sister, aged seven, went to defendant's stall to purchase a stick of sugar-cane. The little boy picked up a chestnut from a basket, whereupon defendant is alleged to have cut him on the left wrist with a knife. It was a nasty deep cut about three-quarters of an inch in length. When defendant was produced at the Police Station, the little boy, who had accompanied his father to make a complaint, became scared of him.

The little boy's sister gave evidence very intelligently. She said that the defendant struck at her little brother with the knife when he picked up a chestnut.

Defendant regretted the incident. He said it was quite an accident. He had no intention of hurting the little boy.

Mr. Dyer Ball said it was a cruel act, and the only reason for a light punishment being inflicted on defendant was the fact of his having expressed his regret. Defendant would be fined \$10, in default, three weeks' hard labour.

Mr. Dyer Ball (addressing the mother of the little boy) "You must look after your little boy and teach him better ways. It is not nice for a little boy to be caught stealing." The magistrate next administered a reprimand to the little boy.

BURIAL WITHOUT A PERMIT

Two Chinese were charged with attempting to bury the dead body of a newly-born babe in Kowloon City, without the permission of the Registrar and without a certificate of death or burial order.

One of the defendants stated that he was asked by the second defendant, the father of the deceased, to bury the body. Defendant took it to the Public Dispensary, but it was closed, and he was conveying the body to the Police Station when he was arrested.

Inspector Grant said that the child died at midnight on Sunday. The father of the infant had stated at the Police Station that he was so, prostrated with grief at the time that he did not realise the necessity for procuring a burial permit.

Mr. Wood—Were there any signs of foul play?

Inspector Grant—No; death was due to natural causes. There were no signs of disease.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined first defendant \$50, with the alternative of two months' hard labour; and the second defendant \$25, with the alternative of 21 days' hard labour.

ALLEGED THEFT OF COAL

Five Chinese were charged with stealing two tons 18 cwt. of coal, the property of the Tai Shing Paper Mill Company at Aberdeen.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the defendants.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Thursday.

Four Chinese were next charged with receiving the coal, knowing it to have been stolen.

Mr. E. J. Grist also appeared for these defendants.

Sergeant Wills stated that defendants formed the crew of the *Tung On* launch, which was engaged to tow two junks, loaded with coal, to Aberdeen. While the junks were lying alongside the pier at Aberdeen the men on them stole the coal and concealed it on the launch. The discrepancy in the weight of the coal was discovered by a foreman of the mills, who informed the Police, and they arrested defendants near Green Island.

Defendants stated that they were not aware that the coal was on their launch. It must have been loaded by the junk coolies.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Thursday, fixing bail at \$500 for the first and second defendants, \$250 for the third, and \$100 for the fourth.

DRUNKEN SEAMAN CREATES A DISTURBANCE

A Chinese seaman on the s.s. *Takung* pleaded guilty to being drunk and disorderly.

Inspector Macdonald said that defendant, who was staggering and generally making himself a nuisance to passers-by in the street, was arrested and taken to the Police Station. He was very violent all the way, and when put into the Police cell for the night created a big disturbance. Defendant had to be removed from one cell to another at the farther end of the station, as by his cries he was interfering with the work. Later on the sound of snapping wood was heard, and, on going to the cell, a *lukung* saw defendant smashing the bench provided for prisoners to sleep upon. Defendant appeared to be insane with drink at the time.

Mr. Dyer Ball—Is he sane now?

Inspector Macdonald—Yes; quite sane. He had drunk samshu, and I think it was this that made him infuriated. The Inspector added that defendant had with him \$140.

Defendant admitted he was drunk and said he was unaware of what had occurred. He regretted the incident.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant \$25, or, in default, three weeks' hard labour.

THE BULLET-FINDER

An electro-magnet which tells the position of a bullet by causing a sound "very much like a steamboat whistle" in a stethoscope placed on the patient's skin is one of the recent developments of war surgery, according to Surgeon-General Fotheringham, C.M.G., in an article in *The Lancet* on the Canadian Army Medical Service.

By means of the new magnet the exact position of any electro-magnetic substance, including the German bullet, can be determined. When the bullet is not deeply seated a vibration is set up by the magnet which can readily be made out by the hand.

When too deep for this, the electro-magnet is placed on one side of the patient's body and a stethoscope is moved about on the skin opposite the magnet. The "steamboat whistle" sound indicates the nearest point to the foreign body, and the skin is marked at that point.

The development of the locating of bullets by this magnet and similar means since the War began would be, according to Surgeon-General Fotheringham, perfectly amazing to a civil surgeon.

ITALIAN CONVENT SCHOOL.
DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES
AND CANTATA

The prize distribution of the Italian Convent took place yesterday in the new wing of the hospital building of the Convent. The hall was packed with the parents of the students and those interested in the progress of the institution among those present being Bishop Pozzoni, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Mrs. Holyoak.

A varied and interesting programme was gone through by the girls. It was opened by a piano/orte overture ("The Queen's Secret"), played by the Misses P. Campos, C. Guarina, C. Mappa and P. Neves. Miss Dorothy Barwald, ably assisted by "The Doctor and his apprentice," recited "The Infants' action song ("Soe The Infants' action song").

There were sixteen of these little girls, and their acting and singing showed that they had been thoroughly well trained. Master P. Owen, who explained the plot of the bigger girls' cantata, must be made of the Misses A. Dol Campo and G. Felices, who sang very sweetly.

The Misses M. Garrod, H. Clarke, A. Campos, D. Barwald, E. Neves, C. Jison, and E. Guarina also acquitted themselves very creditably.

Mrs. P. H. Holyoak then distributed the prizes.

PRIZE-LIST

Special Prize offered by Bishop Pozzoni for Biblical Knowledge—Miss Florentina Nunes.

Special Prize offered by the Acting Consul of Italy, Mr. C. Galluzzi, for the most successful pupil at the University Examinations—Miss Assunção Sian.

Class 1.—Miss Florentina Nunes, 1st Prize for General Proficiency, Hongkong University Senior Certificate with distinction in Biblical Knowledge and Portuguese.

Miss Helena Clarke, 2nd Prize for General Proficiency, Hongkong University Senior Certificate with distinction in Biblical Knowledge and History.

Miss Mary Walter, 2nd Prize for General Proficiency, Hongkong University Senior Certificate with distinction in English and Domestic Science.

Miss Annie Silva, Hongkong University Senior Certificate with distinction in English and Book-keeping.

Miss Felicidade Neves, Hongkong University Senior Certificate with distinction in Biblical Knowledge and Music.

Miss Carmen Garcia, Hongkong University Senior Certificate with distinction in Biblical Knowledge.

Miss Beatrice White, Hongkong University Senior Certificate with distinction in Painting.

Miss Antonia Campos, 1st Prize for General Proficiency, Hongkong University Junior Certificate with distinction in History, Music and Painting.

Miss Un Chung Sun, 2nd Prize for General Proficiency, Hongkong University Junior Certificate with distinction in Biblical Knowledge and History.

Miss Luisa Gil, 2nd Prize for General Proficiency, Hongkong University Junior Certificate with distinction in Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

Miss Assunção Sian, Hongkong University Junior Certificate with distinction in Arithmetic and Geography.

Miss Dolores Jison, Hongkong University Junior Certificate with distinction in History and Spanish.

Miss Bertha Carvalho, Hongkong University Junior Certificate with distinction in Portuguese.

Miss Tan Chi Ching, Hongkong University Junior Certificate with distinction in Biblical Knowledge.

Miss Ada Hammond for English, Isabel Del Campo for Music, Gill, Marjorie Garrod, Adelaide Campo, Daisy Tam, Felice Ramos, Lina Roza, Gloria Felices and Theresa Young.

Class 2.—Purita Campos, Agnes Fung, Dorothy Barwald, Ivy Lew, Margaret Holden, Gloria Campos, Constance Guarina, Alice Carvalho, Victoria Franco, Lucy Noronha, Annie Pereira, Alice Low, Ethel Chung, Conchita Jison, Milly Silva.

Class 3.—Edith Anderson, Encarnación Guarina, Winnie Chan, Florinda Favacho, Casimira Silva, Stella Rocha, Marcel Martin, Ellen To, Laura Santos, Annie Jenkins, Daisy Li, Maria Baptista, Ricardo Cruz and Isadora Sio.

Class 4.—Maida Chow, Cissie Hooley, Carrie Chow, Annie Urquhart, Mary White, Mollie Bryan, Mary Ward, Margaret Kent, Conchita Garcia, Kate Sullivan, Conchita Monteiro, Lina Rosario, Any Wai, Carolina Cruz, Kitty Barreto, Cissy Alves and Daisy Hin.

Class 5.—Eugenia Cabaco, Sophia Nemes, Elsie Watt, Maria Rosario, and Daisy Levy.

Hessab Nemaze, Carmen Rosa, Margaret Williams, Queenie Julian, Nellie Gubbay, Agnes Rosario and Cissy Xavier.

Class 6.—Angela Campos, Rosie Kwok, Charles de Rosa, Robert Watt, John Braga, Celestina Xavier, Constança Orla, Conchita del Pan, John Alvarez and Victor Lau.

Special Class 7.—Miss Lucy Chan, Lily Ma, Helen Wong and Eva Chow.

Special Class 8.—Miss Violet Yu, Sisie Cheng, Ivy Tang, Gertrude Chao, Rosie Woo, Alice Wong, Violet Woo and Dora She.

Teachers' Certificates from the Local Technical Institute—Miss Un Pak Sun (distinction) and Miss Mary Wal-ter, Helen Clarke and Angela Klingemann.

Nursing Certificates—The Misses Alice Law, Beatrice Campos, Aungchih Bida, Beatrice White, Beatrice Carvalho, Celeste Castro, Ching Yuen, Clara Passos, Florentina Nunes, Helen Clarke, Isabel del Campo, Leonida Remedios, Lolita Rei, Luisa Gil, Maria da Rosa, Marjorie Garrod, Un Chung Sim and Violet Tsan.

Pitman's Shorthand Certificates—Full Certificate: Miss Dorothy Barwald and Miss Bertha Bishop; Speed and Theory Certificate: the Misses B. Kiaroo, L. Knight, M. Neves, L. Nunes, I. Santos and Bishop; Theory and Elementary: the Misses A. Silva, C. Guimarães, E. Carvalho, V. Barwald, M. Miao, Ph. d'Almeida, M. Monteiro, J. Alvarez, E. Silva, A. Dancaberg, A. Marshall, J. Hill, H. Ears and A. Dickson; Elementary: the Misses O. Statham, L. Stonham, L. Gil, O. Garrod, E. Mooney and L. Sooi.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, in thanking Bishop Pozzoni and the staff for the honour they had conferred on Mrs. Holyoak in asking her to distribute the prizes that evening, said that Mrs. Holyoak was not in the habit of making public speeches, and he did not desire to encourage her to do so. He had, therefore, promised to reply to the kind remarks which had been made respecting her that evening. He would not make a long speech, but he would like to express the pleasure it gave him to be present at their distribution of prizes.

The work of the Italian Convent was so renowned in Hongkong that it did not need any words from him to emphasize it. He congratulated the Convent on its great success, and he hoped that the coming year would see all past records eclipsed.

The Manager's Report, after referring to the death of the Rev. Mother Maria Stella, announced that during the past year the school has made continued progress. The average attendance increased from 370.32 in 1915-16 to 400.5 in 1916-17. The building, equipment and staff have been maintained on a standard satisfactory to the Inspector of Schools. This year a large number of teachers had risen from 18 to 17, not including 2 assistant teachers who, with 3 pupil teachers, regularly attended the local Technical Institute. Four of them have since completed their three years' course of instruction and obtained the Full Teacher's Certificate.

Seventeen scholars of the Upper Classes sat for the examinations of the University of Hongkong; of whom 7 Seniors and an equal number of Juniors passed, several with distinction.

The Inspector of English Schools conducted his usual annual examination of the whole school on the 26th June, 1917, and recommended that the highest grant be awarded.

The school is again indebted to Dr. W. V. M. Koch for acting as Hon. Lecturer to the Class in Home Nursing. A naval examination held at the Royal Naval Hospital, when Deputy Surgeon-General Dreaper was the Hon. Examiner, all the candidates from the Italian Convent were successful.

For the first time cooking was introduced during the year as a class subject and was taken to by the pupils of the Upper and Remove Classes. Music, painting, typewriting and shorthand continue to be successfully taught as extra subjects. Of the candidates who presented themselves for Pitman's examinations in theory and speed, forty passed.

The two pupils judged worthy of having their names inscribed on the "Lugard Shield" for unselfishness and good character were: Miss Antonia Campos for 1916, and Miss Un Chung Sun for 1917.

The Lugard Scholarship tenable for the years 1918 and 1919 has been awarded to Miss Marjorie Garrod, according to the decision announced by Mr. Ralphs, the Inspector of English Schools.

Mons. D. Pozzoni, kindly offered a prize for the pupil who has distinguished herself in Biblical Knowledge. It was won by Miss Florentina Nunes. Another special prize is that given by the Acting Consul for Italy, Mr. Cesare Galluzzi, for the highest marks obtained in school subjects. The recipient of the prize is Miss Assunção Sian, who, at the Junior Local University Examination for Girls, passed in eight subjects and obtained distinction in arithmetic and geography. The school is indebted to Mrs. Dr. A. S. Gomes for a donation of \$50 for prizes for embroidery and needlework to be allocated amongst the pupils of the Eurasian orphanage, and to Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Wing, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. A. Abdolrahman and the Hon. Mr. Lai Chu Pak for donations towards the prize fund.

The scholars have found time to supplement the activities of the various organizations amongst the ladies in the Colony by contributing to the output of finished products to alleviate the sufferings of the men of the Allied nations engaged in the various theatres of the war. Shirts, bandages, knitted overcoats, and socks in large quantities have been forwarded from time to time to the Red Cross centres appointed for the collection of the war "comforts."

The medical officer of the school, Dr. O. Marriott, conducted his usual annual medical inspection and reported satisfactorily on the general health of the school.

An event found worthy of mention in the *Press Chronicle* of 1917 was the opening of the new building.

INTIMATIONS

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB
DURING the Training Season, Members are requested not to play over the Happy Valley Course until after 8.30 A.M.
W. D. KRAFT,
Hon. Secretary.
(1482)

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FURNISHED HOUSE, 87, PRANK, from 1st May to 31st October. 8 Rooms and usual Offices, together with a large Garden.
Apply—
W. MEYRICK HUMPHREYS,
c/o W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
11, Duddell Street.
(1483)

LOST.

ON the 5th inst., WHITE FOX TERRIER Bitch, aged 3 years.
Please communicate with—
J. J. BRYAN,
P.W.D.
(1481)

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day admitted Mr. P. M. NOLASCO DA SILVA as a Partner in our Firm, which in future will be carried on under the style or firm of WORCESTER, LAMBERT & SILVA.
WORCESTER & LAMBERT.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1918.
(1478)

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 11th January, 1918, at 3 P.M., on the spot, Two Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for erection of BOOTHS AND MATSHEDS, on the Government Ground adjoining the Race Course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.
Terms—Cash.
For Plan and Conditions of Sale, apply to—
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
(1489)

STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.

DISPENSARY Buildings, Raffles Place, Singapore, are HONORARY AGENTS of the IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD, where subscription are received, new Members are enrolled and all Members are welcomed as Visitors during their stay in port.
(1388)

CANTON—C.M.S. GIRLS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

ST. HILDAN—East Parade Ground.
Principal—Miss BENDELACK, M.A., Dip. Ed.
School Re-opens January 10th, 1918.
Thorough English and Chinese Education. Fees moderate.
(1480)

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "GLENNAVY" having arrived from San Francisco, and carrying a heavy cargo of goods, are being landed at the Godown and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not covered by 11th Jan. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD & DOWLING, on the 12th Jan., at 10 A.M.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JABINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1918.
(1480)

JOINT SERVICE OF THE "NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "OPHIE" having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, and carrying a heavy cargo of goods, are being landed at the Godown and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon of the 10th Jan. will be subject to rent.
All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 14th Jan. or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 9th Jan., at 10 A.M. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOWLING.
No fire insurance whatsoever has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAY-CHINA-JAPAN L.L.N., Agents.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1918.
(1487)

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4100 for Fourteen Shares Nos. 1840/1847 in the name of MARY SAMUEL FERRY has been LOST or STOLEN, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1917.
(1486)

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 481 for Twenty Shares Nos. 19-23/1925 in this Company registered in the name of WILLIAM ALEXANDER PARSONS MARTIN, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other or others will be acknowledged.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1918.
(1481)

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 1 day are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
(148)

WANTED.

NEW YORK CORPORATION, whose Representative is now in Hongkong, desires Agency for Hongkong and Straits. Best banking references. "TIN".
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LADY STENOGRAPHER for a Mercantile Firm. Good prospects for the right applicant. Replies to be addressed to—
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Care of "Daily Press" Office.
(1486)

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Care of "Daily Press" Office.
(1476)

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Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
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IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
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HONGKONG ICE CO., Ltd.,
46, Connaught Road Central.
(190)

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A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
(1473)

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
(1473)

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Public Works Department, Hongkong.
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The Daily Press

HONGKONG, 8TH JANUARY, 1918

BRITAIN'S WAR-AIMS.

THE statement of the British Empire's War-Aims, which the PRIME MINISTER made to the Trades Union delegates at Westminster on Saturday, should serve to dissipate the fog of misrepresentation which has arisen from Berlin. The ruling caste in Germany has sought to lengthen its lease of life by deluding the masses into the belief that they are fighting for their very existence against a league of aggression resolved upon the utter destruction of the nation. A greater travesty of the facts it would be impossible to imagine. It is unnecessary to recall the circumstances that led to the present upheaval, for they are too well known to need recapitulation. No casuistry can absolve the Central European Powers from the responsibility for plunging the civilised world into the horrors of war. Most reluctantly and quite unpreparedly it was in self-defence, and in defence of the violated public law of Europe—as Mr. Lloyd George recalls—that Great Britain was forced to join the struggle or accept the dread alternative of seeing brute force triumph over public right and international justice. At the end of three and a half years of unparalleled sacrifices our determination remains inflexible to fight on until the wrongs committed have been redressed, as far as that may be possible, and guarantees are forthcoming that the peace of the world will not, in the future, be shattered with impunity by an ambitious autocracy. In other words, we want "a just and lasting peace," safeguarded by some international organisation for settling disputes. "Unless every nation is prepared, at whatever sacrifice, to honour its national signature it is obvious," as Mr. Lloyd George points out—that no peace treaty will be worth the paper on which it is written. Therefore the first requirement of Great Britain and her Allies is

the complete restoration—political, territorial and economic—of the independence of Belgium, and such reparation as can be made for the devastation of its towns and provinces. Next comes the restoration and reparation of Serbia, Montenegro, and the occupied parts of France and Italy. Further, we mean to stand by France "to the death" in her demand for a reconsideration of the great wrong of 1871, when Alsace and Lorraine were torn from her side; we regard "as vital" the satisfaction of the claims of the Italians for the union of their own race and tongue; we intend "to press for justice" to the men of Roumanian blood and speech in their legitimate aspirations; and we believe that an independent Poland, comprising all the genuinely Polish elements who desire to form a part, is an urgent necessity for the stability of Western Europe. The German Colonies will be held at the disposal of a Conference, whose decision must have "primary regard to the wishes and interests of the native inhabitants," expressed through their tribal organisations. If, therefore, Germany has the faith which she professes in the attachment of the natives of those territories to herself, she should welcome this means of settling their future destinies. As to Germany herself, "it is not our wish," declares Mr. Lloyd George, "to question or destroy the great position she held in the world, but rather to turn her from her hopes and schemes of military domination and see her devote all her strength to the great and beneficent tasks of the world." Though we consider "a military autocratic constitution a dangerous anachronism in the twentieth century," we did not go to war merely to alter or destroy the imperial constitution of Germany. At the same time we should view the adoption of a really democratic constitution by Germany as "a most convincing evidence that her old spirit of military domination had died, and that would make it much easier to conclude a broad democratic peace with her. That, however, is a question for the German people to settle." Nor are we fighting to break up Austria-Hungary, though we feel that "unless a genuine and truly democratic self-government is granted to those Austro-Hungarian nationalities who have long desired it it will be impossible to remove the causes of unrest in that part of Europe." There is, of course, nothing new in all this. When, however, we come to the consideration of Turkey it will be found that recent events in Russia have made some change in the Allies' attitude. While it is a fact that Arabia, Armenia and Mesopotamia are entitled to recognition of their separate national conditions and cannot be restored to their former sovereignty, the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire in the homelands of the Turkish race with its capital at Constantinople is not challenged. That should give Turkey food for serious reflection. Nor should this clear and precise statement of the Allies' liberal war-aims, contrasting, as it does, with the vague and insincere professions of the Central Powers, be without its effect upon Russia. That it will serve to remove the scales from the eyes of the German people we cannot hope, for, thanks to the Government's control of a servile Press, it is never likely to reach them.

CANTON NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG ANG SHAN, P.O.")

CANTON, January 7th.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

It is stated that the bombardment of the city of Canton was ordered by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, because the authorities would not obey the Provisional Government. A statement issued by Dr. Sun was published in the Tsuchun. Kamen yesterday. The document says that the Provisional Government was duly formed by the Special Parliament to protect the laws and save the nation, and complains that since it was established all its orders have been disobeyed. It announces that the time has arrived to dismiss the unlawful authorities and calls upon the navy and the Yunnanese troops, who had promised to protect the laws, to rise and help in this task. A statement from Dr. Sun's Chief Military Adviser has also been found. In this the Tsuchun is accused of neglecting to obey the Generalissimo, and the order is given to the two gunboats T'ung On and Ya Cheung to bombard the city.

It is said that the Tsuchun Mok Wing-sun has expressed regret to Dr. Sun, and has ordered the matter to be settled peacefully. From an official source comes the report that Mok Wing-sun has tendered his resignation to General Luk Wing-ting. DR. SUN'S DEMAND. We are informed that before the bombardment took place Dr. Sun Yat-sen made several demands of the Tsuchun: (1) That the Provisional Government should be recognised as the chief military council in the South; (2) that Sun Yat-sen should be recognised as the Generalissimo with power to control military affairs; and (3) that the delegation for foreign affairs should be appointed by the Provisional Government. There were two more demands which were in connection with the Tsuchunship. It is said that the Tsuchun received the demands on the 3rd inst., and that the bombardment took place on the same night. The Tsuchun, therefore, who knew the reason for the outbreak, did not order a reply to the firing.

NAVAL OFFICERS TO BE FURNISHED. Admiral Ching Pik-kuang has decided to punish severely the officers of the two gunboats which fired at the city.

Yesterday, before Commander C. V. Beckwith, R.N., William Woolford, A.L.S., prosecuted Wan Kai, the master of the steam launch Wing On, for unlawfully carrying 66 passengers, a number in excess of that allowed by his licence, outside the local trade limits, in the waters of the Colony, on the 21st ultimo. The defendant pleaded that it was a Chinese holiday. Commander Beckwith fined him \$30, with the alternative of a month's hard labour.

A small fire took place in some huts at Aberdeen on Sunday night. It was extinguished by the fire brigade. The damage is slight.

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In other words, we want "a just and lasting peace," safeguarded by some international organisation for settling disputes. "Unless every nation is prepared, at whatever sacrifice, to honour its national signature it is obvious," as Mr. Lloyd George points out—that no peace treaty will be worth the paper on which it is written. Therefore the first requirement of Great Britain and her Allies is

the complete restoration—political, territorial and economic—of the independence of Belgium, and such reparation as can be made for the devastation of its towns and provinces. Next comes the restoration and reparation of Serbia, Montenegro, and the occupied parts of France and Italy. Further, we mean to stand by France "to the death" in her demand for a reconsideration of the great wrong of 1871, when Alsace and Lorraine were torn from her side; we regard "as vital" the satisfaction of the claims of the Italians for the union of their own race and tongue; we intend "to press for justice" to the men of Roumanian blood and speech in their legitimate aspirations; and we believe that an independent Poland, comprising all the genuinely Polish elements who desire to form a part, is an urgent necessity for the stability of Western Europe.

The biggest hill grass fire that has occurred for many years broke out yesterday on the slope above Lai-chikok and on the slope of Tai-mo-shan.

It is understood that, as a result of the recent Fair at Kowloon, it will be possible to send Home £1,500 for war charities, if the expenses are kept down to a minimum.

The compradore of the Tak Hing launch has reported to the Police that on the 6th instant, while the launch was sailing to Autan (Chinese territory) some men, armed with rifles and revolvers, clambered on board, and, driving the crew into the cabin, took possession. They then directed the launch to Lin Shan, and on the way robbed several junks. At Lin Shan the robbers decamped, taking away 100 rounds of ammunition and property to the value of \$150.

Captain W. A. Carlson, the Harbour Master at Shanghai, who retired at the end of last month, has been 80 years in the Customs Service and for 14 of them in the position which he has just vacated. He first arrived in China, on September 11th, 1861, as second officer on board the American clipper Haispur. From Shanghai he went to Japan, thence to Hongkong and returned to Shanghai at the close of the year, on board the small steamer Sir Charles Forbes. After this, for some years, Capt. Carlson commanded a schooner of his own, which plied between Hankow, Shanghai and Hongkong. Last week Capt. Carlson was presented with a very handsome silver tea service by the China Merchants' S. N. Co., and a silver loving-cup by the staff of the Customs.

CANTON NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG ANG SHAN, P.O.")

CANTON, January 7th.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

It is stated that the bombardment of the city of Canton was ordered by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, because the authorities would not obey the Provisional Government. A statement issued by Dr. Sun was published in the Tsuchun. Kamen yesterday. The document says that the Provisional Government was duly formed by the Special Parliament to protect the laws and save the nation, and complains that since it was established all its orders have been disobeyed. It announces that the time has arrived to dismiss the unlawful authorities and calls upon the navy and the Yunnanese troops, who had promised to protect the laws, to rise and help in this task. A statement from Dr. Sun's Chief Military Adviser has also been found. In this the Tsuchun is accused of neglecting to obey the Generalissimo, and the order is given to the two gunboats T'ung On and Ya Cheung to bombard the city.

It is said that the Tsuchun Mok Wing-sun has expressed regret to Dr. Sun, and has ordered the matter to be settled peacefully. From an official source comes the report that Mok Wing-sun has tendered his resignation to General Luk Wing-ting. DR. SUN'S DEMAND. We are informed that before the bombardment took place Dr. Sun Yat-sen made several demands of the Tsuchun: (1) That the Provisional Government should be recognised as the chief military council in the South; (2) that Sun Yat-sen should be recognised as the Generalissimo with power to control military affairs; and (3) that the delegation for foreign affairs should be appointed by the Provisional Government. There were two more demands which were in connection with the Tsuchunship. It is said that the Tsuchun received the demands on the 3rd inst., and that the bombardment took place on the same night. The Tsuchun, therefore, who knew the reason for the outbreak, did not order a reply to the firing.

NAVAL OFFICERS TO BE FURNISHED. Admiral Ching Pik-kuang has decided to punish severely the officers of the two gunboats which fired at the city.

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SPORT.

LADIES' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

The result of the first two rounds is as under:—
Mrs. Maitland, walk-over.
Miss J. Rodger beat Mrs. McKenny and Mrs. Maitland.
Mrs. Manning beat Mrs. Fleming and had a walk-over.
Mrs. Pearce beat Miss Robertson and Scotland.
Miss Wilkinson beat Miss M. Rodger and Mrs. Hancock.
Mrs. Hancock, walk-over.
Mrs. Adams beat Mrs. Milner-Jones and Mrs. Stewart.
Mrs. Stewart beat Mrs. Crawford.
The third round is to be played off on or before 19th inst.

RAILWAY CUP.

The draw for the 1st round is as follows:—
Mrs. Dreaper, Mrs. Wakeman, and Mrs. Keigwin—byes.
Miss Ritchie plays Miss Wilkinson.
Mrs. Crawford plays Mrs. Morrison.
Mrs. Middleton Smith plays Mrs. Manning.
Mrs. Maitland plays Miss Gordon.
Mrs. Moore plays Mrs. Hewick.
Mrs. Ritchie plays Mrs. Rodger.
Mrs. Fleming plays Mrs. Stewart.
Mrs. McKenny plays Mrs. Worters.
Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Adams, and Mrs. Taylor—byes.

1st round to be played by Jan. 19th.
2nd round to be played by Jan. 25th.
3rd round to be played by Feb. 8th.
4th round to be played by Feb. 21st.
5th round to be played by March 1st.
The annual meeting for election of handicapping committee for 1918 will be held on the 11th instant at 10.30 a.m. at Happy Valley, and not on the 9th inst. as previously notified.

LEAGUE AVERAGES.

Saturday's matches did not provide anything in the nature of surprises, and there are few changes in the tables. Ng See Kwong was again disappointing, but he did so well at the beginning of the season that he still heads the list. However, he will have to show much better form if he is to remain there, and it is quite probable that next week Pearce, Muriel and Stalker will come to the top places in the order mentioned. Rum-jahn, for the University, is batting consistently well and improving with each performance and now has more runs to his credit than anyone except Ng See Kwong and Stalker. Hack of the Navy, is another batsman who deserves mention. Pearce had top score on Saturday with 65, which exactly equals his previous best score in a league match. Hamilton continues to bowl well and has earned his right to the top place in the bowling averages. He sent down no fewer than 8 maidens out of 15 runs on Saturday and took 4 wickets for 18 runs. Cobb, who has not played for some weeks, still keeps second place, but after his performance against the O.R.C. Morgan shows that he has to be reckoned with. An old favourite—R. E. O. Bird—is gradually climbing the list and will certainly be found very near the top soon. Un-Hew Fan by reason of two fine performances lately comes into the list having taken no fewer than 33 wickets. Averages compiled to date will be found below:—

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings	Not out	Runs	High score	Total	Average
Ng See Kwong	10	3	1038	334	47.7	
J. P. Robinson	9	4	70	137	45.7	
T. E. Pearce	6	1	65	213	42.6	
R. E. O. Bird	4	1	45	114	38	
Chow Yat Kwong	4	0	75	149	37	
E. R. Muriel	5	0	73	181	36.2	
Stalker	8	0	73	247	30.8	
E. W. Hamilton	7	1	53	183	30.5	
A. H. Rumjahn	9	1	72	240	30	
K. Brayshaw	5	1	41	117	29.2	
A. A. Claxton	5	1	56	116	29	
Sig. Hack	5	0	52	138	27.2	
G. E. Marley	9	0	45	123	26.2	
L. Murray	7	0	45	151	25.8	
D. M. Goodall	8	1	82	130	25.7	
J. S. Graham	10	8	52	177	25.3	
Rev. Hastings	3	0	47	73	24.3	
W. H. Dixon	7	0	45	161	23	

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Runs	W	A
E. W. Hamilton	292	31	9.6
P. H. Cobb	31	21	7.2
Li. Co. Morgan	136	18	7.5
J. Stalker	124	15	8.2
R. E. O. Bird	49	12	4.9
Rev. Hastings	28	7	8.5
K. Brayshaw	71	27	9.8
M. H. Abbas	46	13	9.9
S. S. Campbell	37	30	11.7
F. A. Redmond	200	30	10
B. Beston	257	25	10.2
I. A. Baker	25	24	10.4
D. E. Donnelly	95	34	10.6
G. E. Marley	94	37	10.9
Bdr. Athorne	39	25	11.1
J. S. Graham	337	40	11.3
Un-Hew Fan	117	37	11.4
Cap. Gray	31	22	11.5
A. W. Gough	101	33	11.7
R. C. Withall	104	13	12.2
R. G. Bewick	65	24	12.2
C. Q. M. S. Reakes	58	39	12.2

VOLLEY BALL.

More than 800 spectators witnessed a very interesting and highly exciting match between sides representing Canton Christian College and Queen's College, on Queen's College playground yesterday evening. The Canton students are on a visit to the Colony and are a formidable athletic combination, but they were beaten by Q.C. This result does not give a fair index of the play, as all games were closely contested and it was only skillful work at the net that enabled the Hongkong boys to win.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Large service on through bills of lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CHEFOO and DALNY	"KAIPOING"	On 8th Jan. D'light.
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG"	On 8th Jan. 3 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"TAMING"	On 8th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 10th Jan. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGMOW"	On 15th Jan. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 15th Jan. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-room. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Colombo	Noon	Str. from Colombo	15th	19th

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STEAMERS	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'FOON about	Due at MARSEILLES if sailing about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily Suspended.		

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & L'YON, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to
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NAGASAKI, KOBE and SAKI MARU (FRIDAY, 15th Jan., at 11 A.M.)
YOKOHAMA ... Capt. Yoshikawa 12,500

SHANGHAI, KOBE and ATSUTAMARU (SUNDAY, 13th Jan., at 11 A.M.)
YOKOHAMA ... Capt. Inadzu 16,000

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SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT. 9th Feb.
PEREIA MARU	9,000	FRI. 22nd Feb.
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